(c) the target suggested by the ONGC and the DGH; and

(d) the expectations from Bombay High and other oil fields separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ninth Five Year Plan reserve accretion target was already fixed. ONGC has already started the process of examining the possibility of increasing this target.

Collapse of Production Platform at Bombay High

977. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the collapse of a production platform at Bombay High-B-173-A- the Oil Production target for the year 1997 has been severely hit;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the collapse of the production platform;

(c) the estimated fall in the production target;

(d) the overall oil production target for the year 1997 and the fall in the production target taking into account the production short-fall at various exploration points; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the maximum production target during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There was no incidence of collapse of production platform at Bombay High. However, while jacking up the production system-Sagar Laxmi from Panna Location for deployment at B-173A in Nov., 1997, the spud can of star board side leg got detached resulting in damage to 3 cords of the leg. The damage was mainly because Sagar Laxmi facilities continued to remain in jacked up conditions for more than 12 years at the same place.

(c) and (d) ONGC had achieved its Crude Oil Production targets from the Bombay offshore region. The production of oil and condensate was 19.862 MMT against the target of 18.16 MMT during 1997-98. The production targets in this region are expected to be achieved during 1998-99;

(e) Various steps have been initiated to achieve the production targets by ONGC during 1998-99. These are:—

(i) Better reservoir management of the Bombay High Oil fields through closure of high GOR and high water cut wells and infill drilling of more wells.

(ii) Implementation of specialised technologies such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling, infill drilling re-distribution of water injection, etc.

(iii) Hiring of services of internationally reputed consultants.

(iv) Schemes for improved oil recovery from major fields are expected to contain the declining trend in production.

(v) 3-D seismic surveys for better understanding of the oil field.

LPG Connections released under Tatkal Scheme

978. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:
MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NTURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections released by various oil companies under Tatkal Scheme since the introduction of the scheme, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to review the scheme in view of opposition by large section of wait listed consumers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The state-wise break-up of LPG connections released by various oil companies under Tatkal Scheme since the introduction of scheme is given in the statement. (*See* below)

(b) In view of the increasing popularity of the Tatkal Scheme and the demand for immediate release of LPG connection by persons in urgent need, Government had decided to remove all restrictions effective 20.2.97 as to the eligibility for availing of LPG connections under this scheme. The liberalised Tatkal Scheme has received overwhelming response. However, the target for releases under Tatkal Scheme was limited to 10% of annual enrolment which was achieved during annual enrolment target for releases in the year 1997-98.

(c) The scheme has been found useful for various categories of beneficiaries like N.R.I.S, professionals, persons in urgent need, etc. and in regularising the unauthorised use of LPG by such persons, curtailing various malpractices. Courts have also approved the scheme. No review has been found necessary.

Statement

States	Number of LPG Connections Released Under Tatkal Scheme since the introduction of the Scheme
Andhra Pradesh	88,765
Arunachal Pradesh	488
Assam	3,216
Bihar	6,296
Delhi	6,835
Goa	5,650
Gujarat	1,10,711
Haryana	11,286
Himachal Pradesh	8
Jammu & Kashmir	59
Karnataka	63,396
Kerala	1,61,875
Madhya Pradesh	39,108
Maharashtra	80,971
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	8
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	1
Orissa	3,738
Punjab	38,591
Rajasthan	55,463
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	2,12,130
Tripura	909
Uttar Pradesh	11,806
West Bengal	47,095

States	Number of LPG Connections Released Under Tatkal Scheme since the introduction of the Scheme
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar	291
Chandigarh	1,199
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	111
Daman & Diu	181
Lakshadweep	0
Pondicherry	5,689
TOTAL:	9,55,876

Production Capacity of Oil Refineries

979. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil refineries in the country both in private and public sector alongwith their location and production capacity;

(b) the profit earned by each of the refinery during the last three years; and

(c) the total production of petrol, diesel, kerosene and other bye-products by each refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The information is as under:

Refinery	Capacity MMT/YR	Location
(i) PSU Refineries		
IOC-Digboi	0.65	DIGBOI
IOC-GUWAHATI	1.00	GUWAHATI
IOC-BARAUNI	3.3	BARAUNI
IOC-HALDIA	3.75	HALDIA
IOC-MATHURA	7.5	MATHURA
IOC-KOYALI	9.5	KOYALI
HPC-MUMBAI	5.5	MUMBAI
HPC-VISAKH	4.5	VISAKH
BPC-MUMBAI	6.0	MUMBAI
CRL-COCHIN	7.5	COCHIN
MRL-MANALI	6.5	MANALI
MRL-NARIMANAM	0.5	NAGAPATTINAM
BRPL-BONGAIGON	2.35	BONGAIGAON
IOC-PANIPAT	6.0*	PANIPAT
(ii) JV Refinery		
MRPL	4.00	MANGALORE

There is no private sector operating refinery at present
*Commissioned in May, 1998.